

Montana 3 Year Juvenile Justice Plan 2006-2008

Comprehensive 3-Year Plan Components

1. Description of System:

A. Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System

Judicial Branch

Youth Court Probation is administered by the Montana Supreme Court under the auspices of the Judicial Branch of state government. Youth Court Judges in 22 judicial districts manage juvenile probation services at a local level. The management and budget authority over juvenile justice changed substantially in July 2002 under legislation that provided for state assumption of certain general jurisdiction court expenses—including Youth Court expenses. The legislative change has provided an opportunity to develop statewide standards and practices related to judicial management of juvenile justice services.

Juvenile probation officers work under the direct supervision of the local Youth Court judges, providing services to Delinquent Youth and Youth in Need of Intervention. Each judicial district has a Chief Juvenile Probation officer to provide oversight over general program operations. Probation staff conduct initial intakes of all juvenile offenders, conduct screenings of youth using approved screening tools to determine services needed, implement various diversion and intervention programs, provide recommendations to Youth Court judges in formal proceedings including recommendations for probation conditions and commitments for purposes of out of home placements, provide supervision of youth at all stages of the Youth Court process including collection of supervision and program fees, and collection and distribution of restitution for victims. Excluding commitments to DOC.

At the Conference of Montana Chief Justices, held January 18, 2006, the Access to and Fairness in the Courts Committee adopted Resolution #8 In Opposition to Reduction in the Title IV-D Child Support Enforcement Program Funding; #10 In Support of the Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines: Improving Court Practice in Juvenile Delinquency Cases; #11 In Support of the Judicial Criminal Justice/Mental Health Leadership Initiative; Resolution #12 in support of the need to reduce jurisdictional conflict among tribal, state, and federal courts; Resolution #13 for the adoption of principles for electronic information sharing developed in the White Paper, *The Emergence of E-Everything*, and Resolution #15 In Support of the National Consortium of Task Forces and Commissions on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts.

Legislative Branch

The State Legislature is responsible for appropriating funding for all state agencies. Appropriations for the Montana Board of Crime Control, the Office of Public Instruction, Corrections, Courts and the Department of Public Health and Human Services affect the Juvenile Justice System. Montana like many states is facing a funding crisis. The legislative branch determines state funding. The 2005 legislature passed SB 426 amending the Youth Court Act to restrict the sharing of electronic information of youth court records. This restriction may have an impact as Montana moves forward with providing computerized information sharing along the continuum from arrest through placement to provide better tracking, case management, and identification of needs in the system. The 2005 legislature also established a statewide public defender system to improve counsel to low income individuals.

Executive Branch

The Executive Branch oversees agencies/departments that administer programs related directly and indirectly to juvenile justice, primarily the Department of Public Health and Human Resources (DPHHS), the Office of Public Instruction, the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ).

The Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) is responsible for providing mental health, addictive, and child welfare programs, including the licensure of foster care and out-of-home care for youth. DPHHS is the state Medicaid agency that is the funding source for many youth in out of home care. The Addictive and Mental Health Disorders Division has been providing oversight of mental health systems for youth. The 2003 Legislature created a new Children's Mental Health Bureau within the Department of Public Health and Human Services with the intent of elevating the importance of youth with mental health needs and separating them from the adult system.

Children, who are wards of the state because of neglect, abuse, or abandonment, or because of actions taken by the court system, are supervised by the Child Protective Services Division of DPHHS and access a separate category of services provided through Medicaid or through the use of other federal matching funds.

The Youth Services Division of the Department of Corrections has three Bureaus: Riverside Youth Correctional Facility, Pine Hills Youth Correctional Facility and the Youth Community Corrections Bureau. If a youth is committed to the Department of Corrections for placement at Pine Hills or Riverside, the Department of Corrections is the placing agency.

Pine Hills, a 120-bed facility for juvenile males age 10 through 17, is located at Miles City. Pine Hills is accredited by the ACA (American Correctional Association) and operates a twelve-month school that is accredited by the Montana Board of Public Education. Completion of new buildings in 2000 has allowed Pine Hills to initiate residential sex offender

and chemical dependency programs, adjust length-of-stay guidelines, provide a more rehabilitative environment and better protect the public. In May of 2005, Pine Hills renovated a building and converted it into a Spirituality Center that is inclusive of Native American traditional practices and other faiths. Pine Hills and Riverside administer a nationally validated mental health screening assessment of all youth upon admission (MAYSI II.)

Riverside Youth Correctional Facility, in Boulder, is a 20-bed secure custody facility for female juveniles from the age of 10 through 17. Riverside operates a twelve-month school that is accredited by the Montana Board of Education. Staff members provide a wide range of treatment programs, including elements of the Balanced and Restorative Justice approach and chemical dependency programming for appropriate youth. All programming at Riverside attempts to incorporate the Relationship Model shown nationally to work best with female offenders.

The Youth Services Division within the Dept. of Corrections includes twelve Juvenile Parole Officers throughout Montana, working in five regions. It also includes the Juvenile Interstate Compact Deputy Compact Administrator, Youth Transition Centers, Juvenile transportation, Detention Licensing, Training, and Regional Administrators. The American Correctional Association accredits juvenile parole. This Division has developed Guide Homes (foster homes for hard to place youth), community mentors, and faith based services for youth reintegrating into communities. The Youth Services Division is also currently administering the Serious Offender Re-Entry Grant. DOC licenses and monitors juvenile detention centers for compliance with state and federal law. The Division has initiated a risk assessment tool, Youth Level Services Case Management Inventory (YLSCM II.) This tool is used throughout all programs and has been validated nationally. All parole staff have been trained in the Best Practice Motivational Interviewing Techniques model.

Training for law enforcement, juvenile probation, and juvenile detention and correctional officers, is provided through the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA), administered by DOJ. The standards for training and record maintenance of career training for individual graduates of the MLEA are overseen by the Police Officers' Standards and Training (POST) unit of the Montana Board of Crime Control, affiliated administratively with Department of Justice.

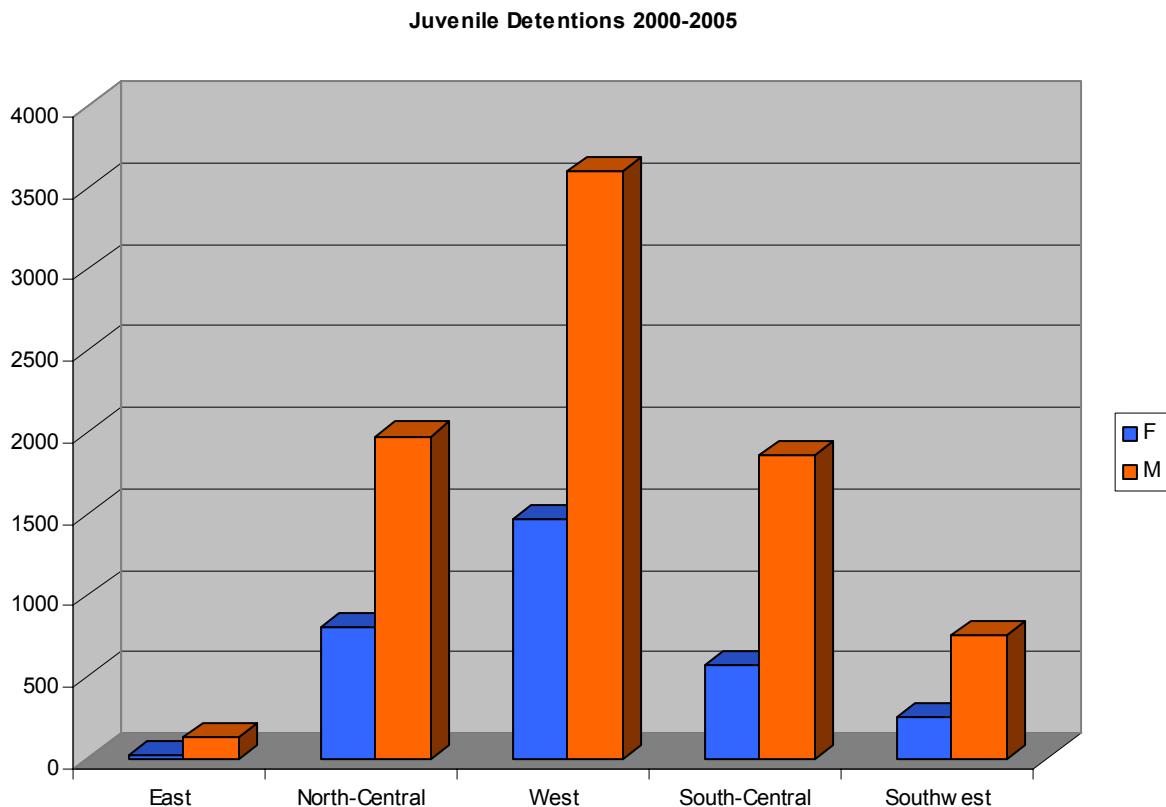
Local Agencies

City police and county sheriffs who are paid by the local city/county government provide local law enforcement. The Sheriff's Departments of those counties that have facilities administer the county jails. Licensing standards now exist for jails but are adopted on a voluntary basis and are not mandated by law. The jails are monitored for compliance with state and federal laws pertaining to the handling of juveniles, by the Montana Board of Crime Control through a contract with an independent contractor that has been trained in compliance monitoring. Jails that are out of compliance with MCA and the JJDP Act's mandates for the handling of youth, place their facilities at risk of

losing insurance coverage and reimbursement by MBCC for those youth held out of compliance. Continued non-compliance could result in the loss of all funding from JJDP formula and JAB grants administered by MBCC and supervised by the Youth Justice Council.

Detention Regions

Montana has five regional detention districts. A Regional Board oversees the budget for detention or alternative detention placement in each district. Each region must submit a yearly plan to the Montana Board of Crime Control to access state general funds. State general funds are provided to reimburse counties for their detention expenses. As detention costs increase, the state general funds for detention have declined. Counties are now responsible for approximately 66% of detention funding.



As the chart shows, there is a significant numerical difference in the potential number of youth that may be detained in each region. Regions must plan around resources available, distance to regional facilities and needs of the youth. Detailed information on facilities within the regions is available in the monitoring plan.

Detention of Tribal Youth in Public Juvenile Detention Facilities

With the exception of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (C. S. & K. T.) Tribal youth that:

- 1) Commit a detainable offense (felony or misdemeanor) in a nearby community that is off the reservation can be placed in a juvenile detention facility under the jurisdiction of the local district youth court;
- 2) Commit a misdemeanor detainable offense on a reservation may be placed in regional juvenile detention facilities under the jurisdiction of the tribal court;
- 3) Commit a detainable felony offense on the reservation may be placed in a juvenile detention facility under the jurisdiction of the federal court/Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- 4) Youth who commit felony offenses may be ordered by a Federal judge to the U.S. Bureau of Prisons contracted facilities.

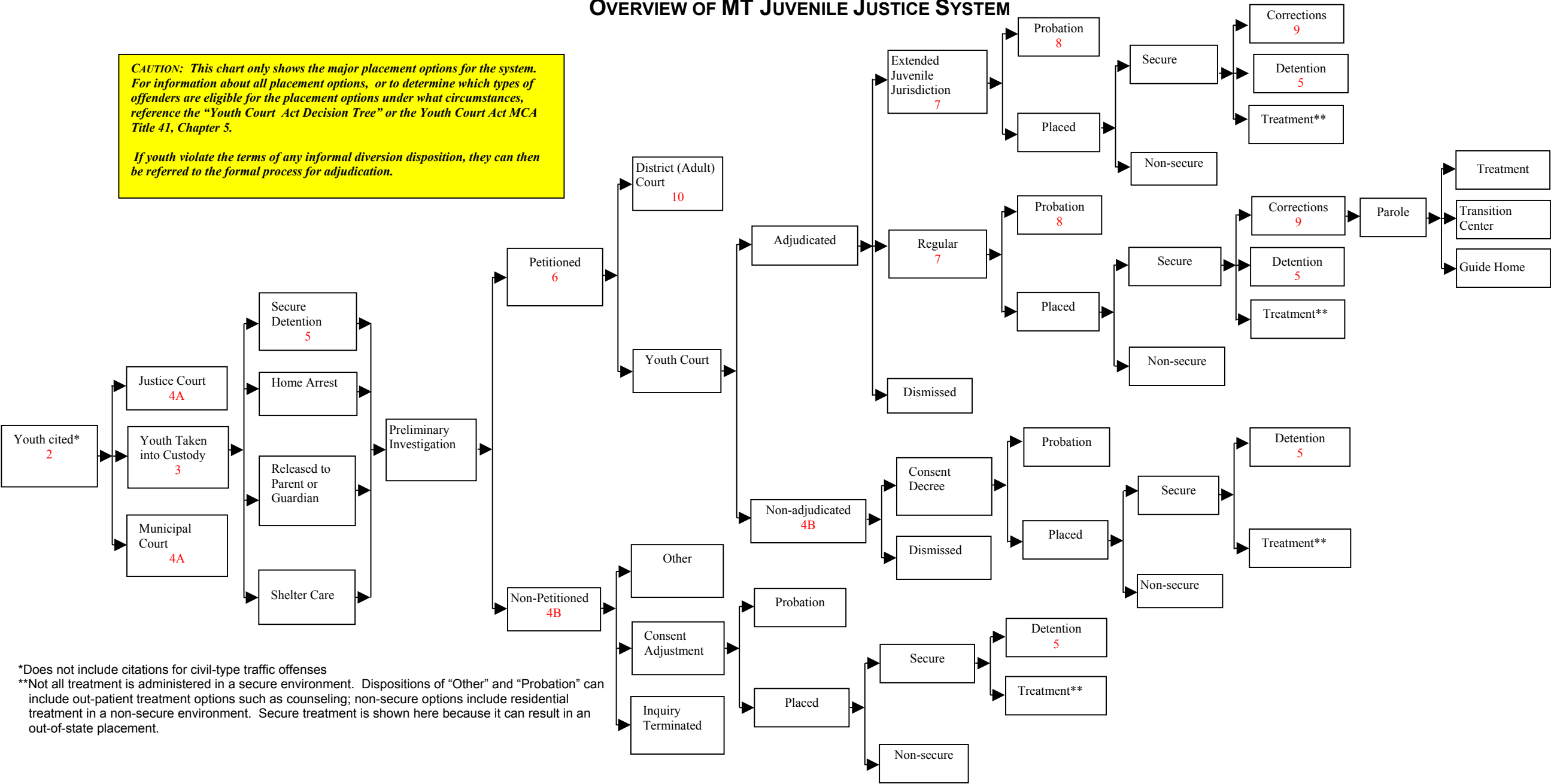
The C. S. & K. T. is the only public law 280 tribe in the state. The state district youth court has jurisdiction over tribal youth who commit a detainable offense (felony or misdemeanor) off the reservation. The state and the tribe share joint jurisdiction over tribal youth who commit misdemeanor offenses on the reservation. The federal court and tribe share joint jurisdiction over tribal youth who commit felony offenses on the reservation. All three jurisdictions may place a youth in a juvenile detention facility for a detainable offense.

B. SYSTEM FLOW

OVERVIEW OF MT JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

CAUTION: This chart only shows the major placement options for the system. For information about all placement options, or to determine which types of offenders are eligible for the placement options under what circumstances, reference the “Youth Court Act Decision Tree” or the Youth Court Act MCA Title 41, Chapter 5.

If youth violate the terms of any informal diversion disposition, they can then be referred to the formal process for adjudication.



*Does not include citations for civil-type traffic offenses

**Not all treatment is administered in a secure environment. Dispositions of “Other” and “Probation” can include out-patient treatment options such as counseling; non-secure options include residential treatment in a non-secure environment. Secure treatment is shown here because it can result in an out-of-state placement.

C. Service Network

Child and Family Services

Child and Family Services Division Staff (CFSD) staff provides state and federally mandated protective services to children who are abused, neglected or abandoned. Services include: receiving and investigating reports of suspected child abuse and neglect, domestic violence protection, child protection, in-home services, foster care, reunification, adoption and guardianship.

District Court judges approve most of the out-of-home placement decisions. When a child is in immediate or apparent danger of harm, placement of the child outside his/her present home may be warranted. If the child is placed outside his or her home, two placement plans are initiated. Plan A outlines the steps needed to assist the parents to achieve the goal of returning the child to the family of origin, as soon as possible. Plan B is to establish a permanent substitute home for the child, if Plan A fails. The home may be with a relative, guardian, or adoptive parent.

In September of 2004, the Health Resources Division of the Children's Mental Health Bureau received a \$5,575,000 SAMSHA grant to develop a System of Care for access to services for youth diagnosed with SED (Severe Emotional Disturbance.) The state has awarded Exploration Grants, Planning Grants, and Implementation Grants to communities across the state to address the needs of multi-agency youth. The local System of Care is titled KMA or Kids Management Authority. Formula Grant dollars have assisted in the coordination of KMA's as a follow-up to the previous 3 year plan.

Indian Child Welfare Act

If the child is an Indian child, CFSD must comply with all the provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). ICWA provisions include, but are not limited to:

- establishment of placement preferences for foster care and adoptive placements;
- clarification of procedures to determine tribal court jurisdiction; and
- requirements that the child's tribe and parents receive notice of all judicial proceedings.

Public Instruction

The Office of Public Instruction (OPI) is responsible for the educational component of mental health treatment or special educational services. They oversee state compliance with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and ensure that special education students have an appropriate Individualized Education Program (IEP) that is implemented with the public schools. When a youth is placed in a residential setting in state or out-of-state, the OPI is responsible for funding the educational costs, typically 1/3 of the cost of placement. OPI has no control over the numbers of youth placed or where they are placed. As a result, they have experienced a great increase in educational costs for placements, which has decreased funding available for other students. Funding for juvenile justice programs is provided through local governments, both city and county, through state general fund money, and through federal grants. OPI administers state dollars that are dedicated to the education of youth in juvenile detention.

Federal Medicaid

Federal Medicaid provides services to those with sufficiently low incomes and who meet eligibility requirements. Services include inpatient and outpatient hospital care, residential treatment center services for children and adolescents, community health center services, therapeutic foster care, and therapeutic youth group home care.

For youth that are low-income, but do not qualify for Medicaid, there are state general revenue funds and federal block grant funds for services through the state's five regional community mental health centers. Services for children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbances include outpatient individual and group therapies, residential psychiatric care, day treatment home-based services, respite care, psychiatric consultation, assessment, sex offender evaluation and treatment, and individual and group case management.

Many court-ordered placements necessitate both mental health services and housing needs that can be fulfilled in a residential setting. Funding for services for youth under court order is provided through many agencies, including the Department of Corrections, multiple divisions within DPHHS, and the Office of Public Instruction. Mental health related services in this context include therapeutic group care and therapeutic foster care.

Workforce Investment

Local job training areas and boards were established under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of the 1970's and continued to exist under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) when that program was implemented in 1983. When the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) was implemented in Montana in 2000, the Governor retained the two existing areas in the state, the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), made up of 10 counties, and the Balance of State (BOS) that is made up of the remaining 56 counties. Each local workforce area was required to have a Workforce Investment Board to oversee Workforce Investment Act programs in the state. Additionally under WIA each local board is required to establish a subgroup that is the youth council. Youth council membership included those who represent service agencies such as juvenile justice and local law enforcement agencies, parents of eligible youth seeking WIA services, former participants, organizations that have experience dealing with youth activities and Job Corps (if a Job Corps center is located in the local area) and local public housing authorities. The youth councils were responsible for coordinating youth activities in a local area; recommending eligible youth service providers, conducting oversight of eligible providers of youth activities in the local area, and generally carrying out any other duties the local workforce board authorized including establishing linkages with education agencies and other youth entities.

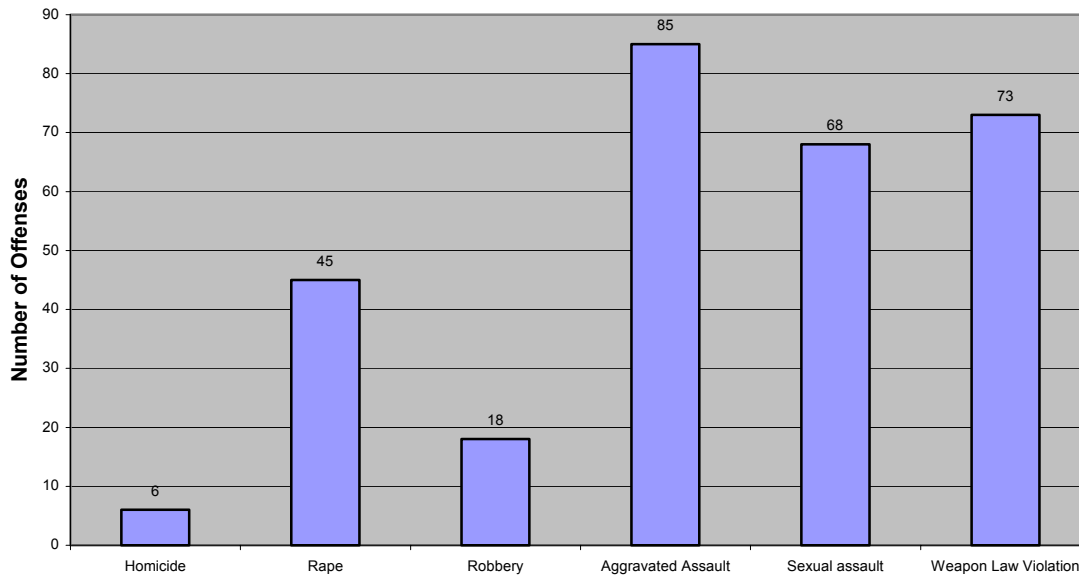
The new administration, which took office November 2004, created a centralized Statewide Workforce Investment Board (SWIB) and restructured local boards and youth councils. In the 2005 – 2007 Strategic Plan for the WIA of 1998, the state has implemented one SWIB and will appoint Youth Council in an advisory capacity. The Plan includes the Shared Youth Vision that was a Federal initiative to promote interagency collaboration for disadvantaged youth among Dept. of Public Health, Dept. of Education, Dept. of Labor, and Dept. of Justice. This group continues to develop action steps and is awaiting further direction from the Governor's office. The Juvenile Justice Specialist currently chairs this group.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs

A. Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems

(1). Juvenile Arrests by offense type, gender, age, and race.

Violent offenses by Juveniles, FY 2004 MT



NonViolent Offenses by Juveniles FY 2004 Montana

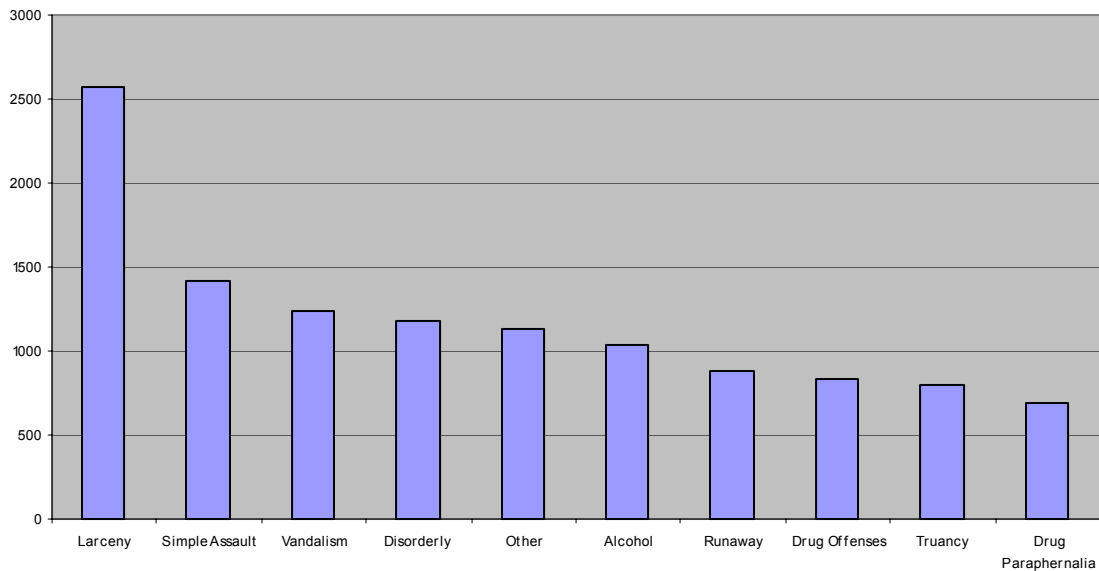


Chart #1 shows the count of individual youth involved in the system during each fiscal year. A youth is counted only once during the year, but may be counted again in subsequent years. This chart shows a decline in male juvenile (-16.7%) involvement and a fairly static female involvement (+1.2%). Chart #2 shows those same individuals with racial characteristics.

Chart #1

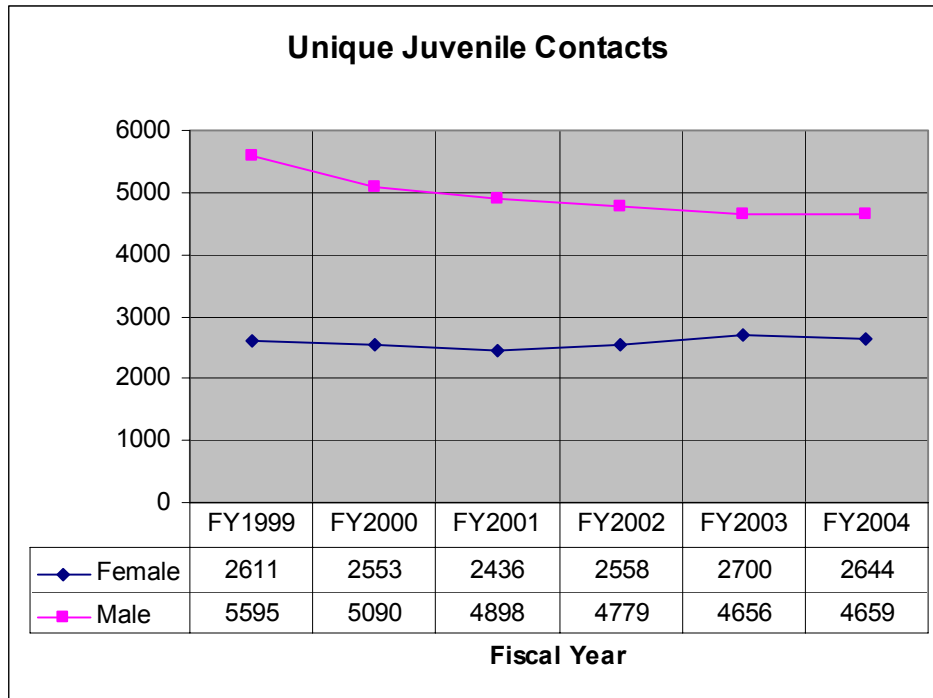
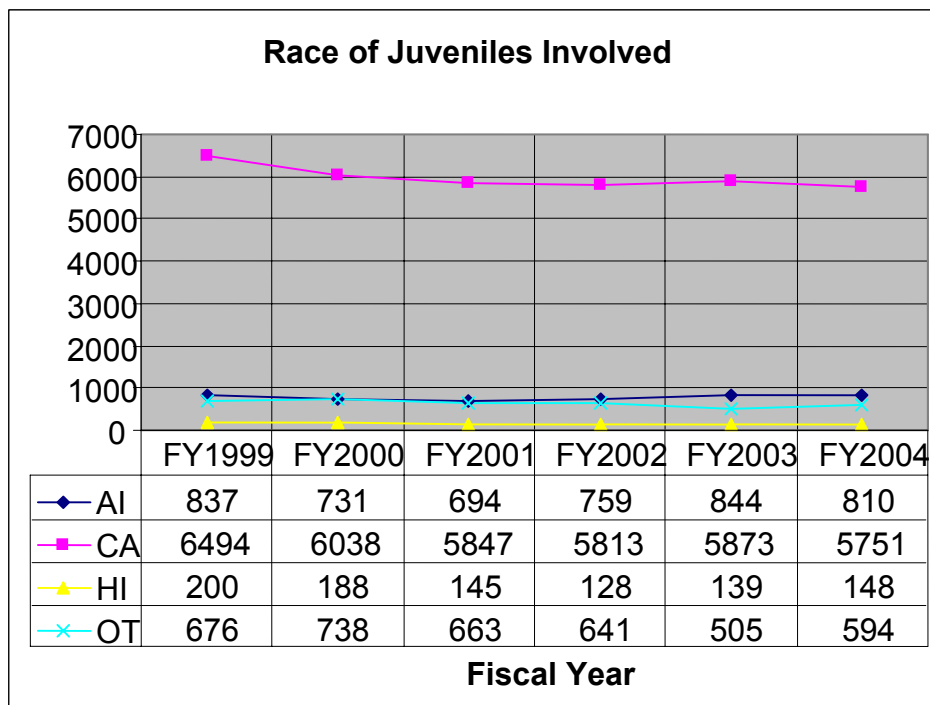
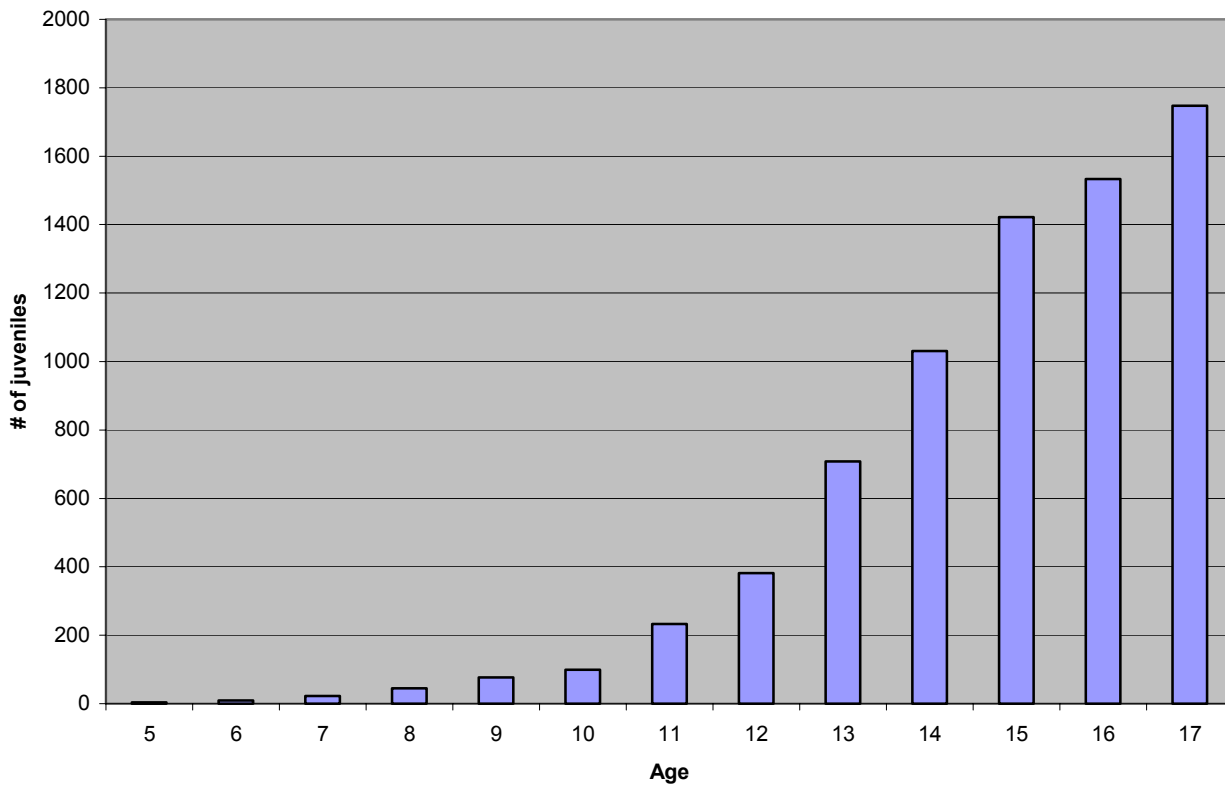


Chart #2

AI = American Indian
CA = Caucasian
HI = Hispanic
OT = All Others



Unduplicated Juveniles Referred, FY04



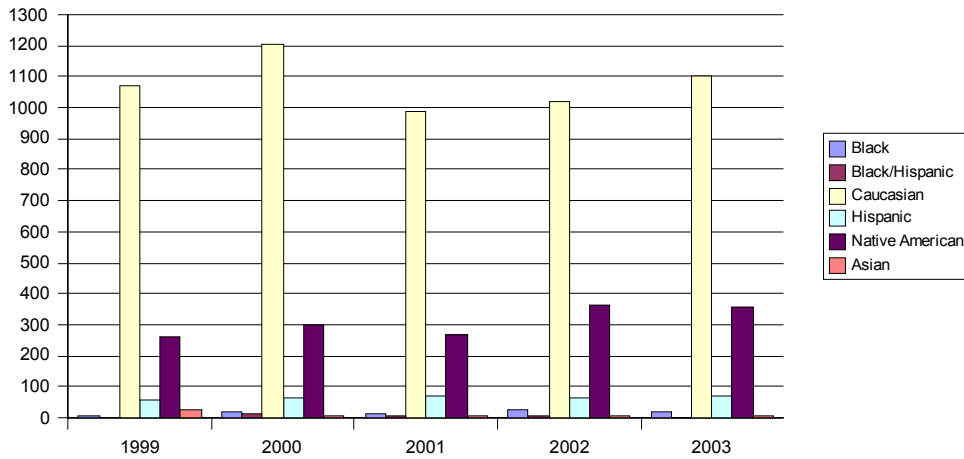
(2) Number and characteristics of juveniles referred to juvenile court, a probation agency, or special intake unit for allegedly committing a delinquent or status offense. (See Appendice II)

3. Number of cases handled informally (nonpetitioned) and formally (petitioned) by gender, race, and type of disposition. (See Appendice II)

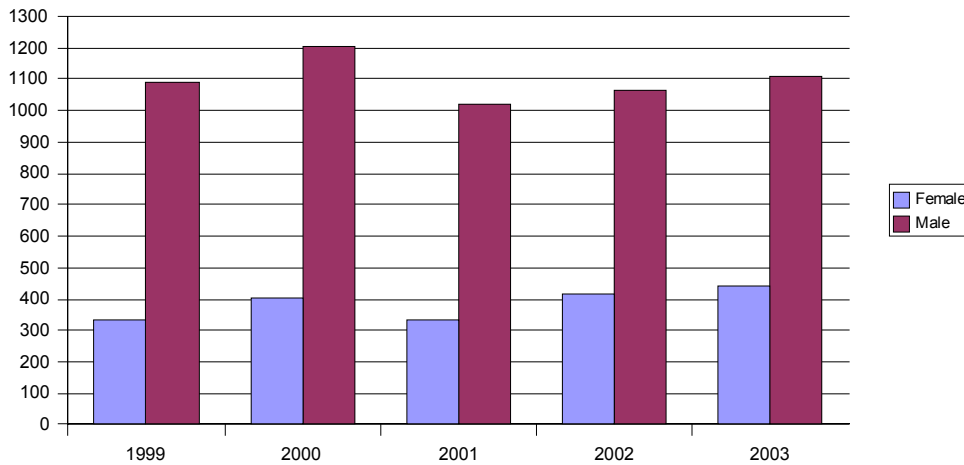
4. Number of delinquent and status offenders admitted by race and sex to juvenile detention facilities.

Note - Montana does not allow for any status offenders to be admitted to detention facilities.

Detainees by Race



Detainees by Sex



(5) Other social, economic, legal, and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Montana has been called a small community spread over a large area. With 145,552 square miles, the population averages out to 6.2 persons per square mile. The 2000 Census shows 902,195 persons living in Montana. Many areas are considered more frontier than rural. There are only three Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Montana. Planning must consider the rural nature of the state. Services are often many miles away from the juveniles' home or provided on a limited basis. Approximately 70% of cases are handled on an informal basis. This speaks to the creativity of rural probation departments and has prevented many youth from becoming further involved in the system. With very few resources, communities have been providing supervision and consequences to youth who commit offenses. However, programming and services continue to be very limited and there is a need for alternative services in every community, large or small.

Recent studies from Colorado University presented at the OJJDP National Conference, January 2005, show the link between truancy and juvenile delinquency. New studies are also showing the link between truancy, chemical dependency and mental health issues. Robert Flores, Administrator of OJJDP, in his opening comments, focused upon truancy initiatives for state efforts toward delinquency prevention. A grassroots effort in Montana has included school districts from across the state in conference calls and plans for a Truancy Summit to be held in conjunction with the annual Montana Behavior Initiative to take place June 2006. Technical assistance will be provided through OJJDP and follow through to assist communities to implement the action plans they created at the summit. Legislative proposals on truancy policies are also being planned for the 2007 Legislative session.

In its 2003 Annual Report, The Coalition for Juvenile Justice focused upon Detention Reform initiatives and prevention of youth violence and delinquency as the pressing need for our nation. Prevention is also the focus of the SAG for Montana's youth as the program areas below confirm. Detention alternatives and community-based services have been identified.

B. List of State's Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

The needs, gaps, and scope of issues identified for the juvenile justice system for the state of Montana can be categorized along the continuum of prevention, intervention, and accountability programs. Data elements considered include the analysis of juvenile crime problems in the state as presented in the above section, a survey conducted with statewide probation officers in November 2005 based upon the survey developed by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (with permission), and two SAG strategic planning sessions provided through technical assistance from DSG in December 2004 and December 2005. Other data sources include the Annie E. Casey Foundation's 2005 Kids Count Data Book, and the 2004 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the State Dept. of Public Health, Chemical Dependency Bureau, Addictive and Mental Disorders Division.

PREVENTION

The SAG has identified Prevention programming by to be the first priority for addressing the needs of at risk youth in the state of Montana. At the December 2004 Retreat, the SAG listed the following in it's Vision Statement:

- Young people avoid the juvenile justice system because of successful prevention and early intervention efforts.
- Youth in the system are effectively managed to avoid escalation within the juvenile system and prevented from entering the adult system.

Listed in the Guiding Principles developed at the same Retreat is the following statement:

- We value prevention and keeping kids out of the system.

At the 3 Year Planning Retreat, held December 2nd, 2005, the SAG identified the following needs for program development that entail Prevention activities:

- Truancy programs
- Early Identification services
- 80% of youth coming into contact with probation staff are handled through an informal process. Thus, an important element for preventing youth from further escalation into the system is through diversion programming available in communities.

The November 2005 survey results from probation offices statewide reported prevention programming needs in the following areas:

- Truancy intervention (7 out of 8 respondents reported a need in this area.)
- Victim awareness (9 out of 11 respondents.)
- Employment/job skills training (7 out of 8 respondents reported a need in this area.)
- Life/social skills training (9 out of 10 respondents.)

The 2004 Prevention Needs Assessment Survey conducted by AMDD for the years 2000, 2002, and 2004 shows:

- An increase in "Attacked to Harm" category for all grades surveyed (8th, 10th, and 12th.) Which may indicate a need for bullying prevention programming.
- A steady rate of school suspensions for all grades surveyed.

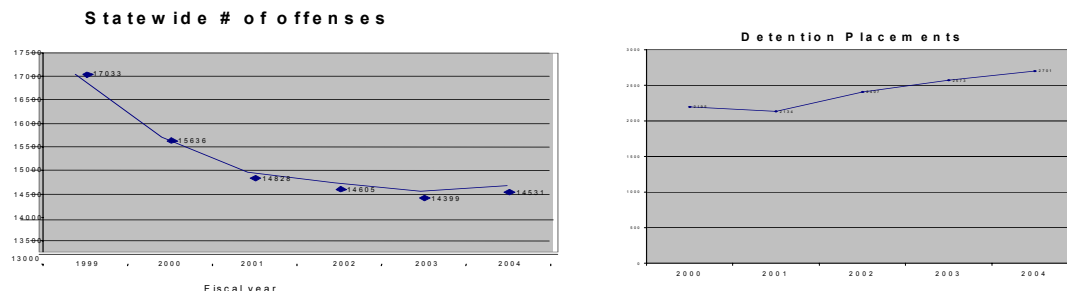
The 2005 Annie E. Casey Foundation's Kids Count data book shows:

- Montana teens (ages 15 – 19) rank 46th out of 52 states in teen death rates. Which indicates a dire need for suicide prevention programs. (2002 survey)
- Montana teens (ages 16 – 19) rank 39th out of 52 states in high school dropouts. Truancy prevention programming in the younger grades, prior to habits forming that lead to high school dropouts is indicated here.
- Montana teens (ages 16 – 19) experienced a 43% increase in high school dropout rates between 2000 and 2003.

INTERVENTION

Intervention programming has been identified as a second priority need for the State's juvenile justice system through data analysis, SAG 3 year strategic planning facilitated discussion, probation officer survey, and Montana Advocacy Survey of Detention Centers.

Side by side comparison of decline in offense rates with corresponding increase in detention placements



50

The above chart shows that while offenses have declined from 1999 – 2004, Detention placements have shown a gradual increase from 2000 – 2004. These numbers indicate the need for alternative to detention programs to intervene with youth once they have come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Crime analysis data in Section 2 (A) shows Larceny outpacing all other nonviolent crimes committed by juveniles in 2004 by a wide margin. TCAP technical assistance is being provided to Cascade County and they have chosen this offense to target.

At the 3 Year Strategic Planning meeting held December 2nd, 2005, the SAG identified the following intervention needs:

- Training for Judges dealing with youth who come before them.
- Training for Public Defenders in representation of youth and the Youth Court Act
- Improved assessments available at Detention Centers
- Improved electronic information sharing
- Improved access to services, such as mental health, while in detention.
- Need for technical assistance such as JDAI for statewide detention centers
- Increase in community based programs available as alternatives to detention

The statewide probation officers survey conducted with the NCJJ's survey tool revealed the following intervention programming needs:

- Shoplifting programs
- Aftercare supervision
- Crisis intervention
- Chemical dependency treatment
- Mediation

The Montana Advocacy Program visited detention facilities in 4 counties. A draft report noted difficulties for detention centers that includes:

- Lack of information sharing (electronic and written records), especially mental health information.
- Lack of mental health screening and assessment tools available.
- Lack of treatment services for youth with identified mental health needs
- Lack of crisis services

- 3 out of 4 facilities reported an estimated 50 – 80% of their population had mental health issues
- Lack of community services available.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability programming has been identified as a monitoring issue in terms of system needs. JABG funding goes toward accountability programs. However, the SAG does remain aware of the need to monitor the entire continuum of the system and has noted the need for training for Judges and lawyers in holding youth accountable. Technical assistance requests in these two areas are being planned through the National Center for Juvenile Justice and Family Court Judges and those with thorough knowledge of the Montana Youth Court Act. Training is scheduled for March 2006 and August 2006 for judges and public defenders.

3. Plan for Compliance with the First Three Core Requirements

A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (Removal of Status Offenders from Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities)

Montana received a letter January 18, 2005 confirming full compliance with the DSO core requirement. Montana's Statewide Planning Agency will continue to monitor legislation to prevent State laws from conflicting with the JJDP Act. Montana will continue to use the monitoring plan set forth in part D of this section to monitor compliance with the DSO Requirement.

B. Plan for Separation of Juveniles From Adult Offenders (Separation)

Montana received a letter January 18, 2005 confirming full compliance with the Separation core requirement.

C. Plan for Removal of Juveniles From Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)

Montana received a letter January 18, 2005 confirming full compliance with the Removal core requirement.

1. Six-hour hold exception:
2. Removal exception:
3. Transfer or waiver exception:

D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act.

See Compliance Manual attached

d. If the State has been found to be in full compliance with these requirements, provide an assurance, which indicates that:

1. Adequate plans are on file and available for review
 - Montana will be updating compliance monitoring plans on file and available for review.
2. Resources available to maintain compliance are identified, on file, and available to review
 - Resources available to maintain compliance are identified, on file, and available to review.
3. The State will notify OJJDP if circumstances arise or if resources are lost which would jeopardize the State's capability of maintaining compliance with the requirements.
 - Montana will notify OJJDP if circumstances arise or if resources are lost which would jeopardize the State's capability of maintaining compliance with the requirements.

4. Plan for Compliance with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Core Requirement.

See DMC plan attached

5. Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect and Delinquency Programs

A. Reducing the caseload of Probation Officers

There are no funds reserved specifically for this purpose.

B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records with the Courts in the Juvenile Justice System

According to the Montana Youth Court Act, Section 41-5-214, (1) Reports of preliminary inquiries, petitions, motions, other filed pleadings, court findings, verdicts, and orders and decrees on file with the clerk of court are public records and are open to public inspection until the records are sealed under 41-5-216. Also included in this section is a description of the county Child Information Team and their access to (2) social, medical, and psychological records, youth assessment materials, predispositional studies, and supervision records of probationers.

Senate Bill 426 was introduced in the 2005 legislative session. This bill restricts the sharing of electronic information between Courts, Corrections, and Public Child Welfare agencies. Legal staff from the Attorney Generals office provided a memo with an interpretation of the bill in June 2005.

C. Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records

In the same section of the Youth Court Act, reference is made to MCA 45-5-624 (7). This requires “A conviction or youth court adjudication under this section must be reported by the court to the department of public health and human services if treatment is ordered.” An assessment can be ordered for a chemical dependency for conviction of possession of an intoxicating substance.

Juvenile Courts Assessment and Tracking System (formerly Assessments.com) is the electronic tracking and record keeping system the Court has gone to after many years of using CAPS, the DPHHS electronic information records system. It is noted that all information previously available in CAPS will also be available in the updated JCATS system.

6. Program Descriptions:

Based upon the list of the state’s priority juvenile justice needs/problem statements section above.

A. Program Area Code and Title:

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 02 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 02

B. Program Problem Statement:

Alternatives to Detention programs will address the priority problem statements listed within the Intervention categories beginning on page 14 above.

C. Program Goals

These services will increase the availability of community based alternatives to detention, reduce the number of youth detained, and provide detention centers with resources such as assessment tools to intervene with youth once they have been admitted.

D. Program Objectives

Objectives to accomplish detention alternatives programming include:

- A reduction in the number and percent of program youth who offend or reoffend while in an alternative placement (any youth serving program.)
- A reduction in the average Length of Stay in days that juveniles reside in a secure juvenile detention facility.
- An increase in the number and percent of program youth who complete program requirements successfully.
- An increase in the percent of utilization of detention alternatives.
- An increase in the number of Risk Assessment Instruments available.
- An increase in the number of detention alternative program options available.

E. Activities and services planned:

Currently the state is funding one subgrant in Program Area #2. The Gallatin County subgrantee has been providing victim/offender dialogue through a Community Youth Justice Council trained in Balanced and Restorative justice. This program is in its 3rd year. The state plans to increase subgrantees in this Program Area by gradually phasing in subgrantees from other program areas that would be better identified as an alternative to detention program. These programs can include youth serving programs within communities that serve to reduce the number of placements in detention. Services provided include; intense supervision, home arrest, electronic monitoring, community service, mediation, restitution, and other Best Practice or Model programs. Because there are no new funds available, transitioning old programs in will take place in 2006 with the goal to provide funding for new programs in 2007 and 2008. The current subgrantee will be better identified as a Diversion program within Program Area #11 and will be transitioned there in 2006.

Agencies implementing the program (where and when):

- Helping Hands, W. Yellowstone (2005)
- New Programs (2007 – 2008)

Services

- Community Youth Justice Council reviews offense, meets with youth, develops an action plan to hold youth accountable and monitors youth's completion of requirements.
- The youth, the victim, and the community all benefit from these services
- The target population is juvenile offenders that do not pose a safety threat and do not require secure placement.

F. Performance Measures:

Output Measures

- Money allocated for services
- Number of slots created
- Number of youth served
- Number of youth receiving RAI

Outcome Measures

- Number of youth rearrested
- Percentage of youth rearrested
- Number of youth completing program requirements
- Percentage of youth completing program requirements
- Number of youth/families satisfied with program

G. Budget

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$0		\$0
2007	\$50,000		\$50,000
2008	\$75,000		\$75,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:

COMPLIANCE MONITORING

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 06 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 06

B. Problem Statement:

Montana has a vested interest in maintaining compliance with the 4 core requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002, as amended. By contracting with the compliance monitor who does on-site visits to jails throughout the state, we have been able to monitor for any violations with the Act with very few Formula Grant dollars required to maintain this compliance.

C. Program Goals:

To monitor and ensure compliance with Section 223(a)(14) of the JJDP Act of 2002.

D. Program Objectives:

- Maintain monitoring of compliance with Core requirements
- Maintain schedule of on-site visits to jails to ensure compliance
- Provide technical assistance when difficulties in interpretation or understanding arise at local facilities

E. Activities and services planned:

- Montana will contract with an on-site compliance monitor to physically monitor facilities throughout the state.
- The contractor will provide reports to the SPA Compliance Monitor

F. Performance Measures:

- Funds allocated to adhere to Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002
- Number of facilities receiving TA
- Submission of complete Annual Monitoring Report to OJJDP
- Number of activities that address compliance with Section 223 (a) (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002

G. Budget

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	16,000	0	16,000
2007	18,000	0	18,000
2008	18,000	0	18,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 09 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 09

B. Problem Statement:

The SAG identified Prevention as a priority at its Retreat held December 15th and 16th 2004. In the Vision Statement, the SAG identified the need for a full continuum of services including prevention for youth. In the Guiding Principles established at the Retreat, the SAG stated, "We value prevention and keeping kids out of the system." This Program Area has been added as an update to coincide with the priorities identified at the SAG Retreat. Programs that include the use of a Best Practice model and identify output and outcome measures established in OJJDP's logic model for Program Area 9 will be recommended for funding. This Program Area is consistent with the priorities established within Prevention (section 2 B.) listed above.

C. Program Goals:

Improve the statewide JJ system by increasing the availability and types of prevention and intervention programs.

D. Program Objectives:

Support both state and local prevention efforts and JJ system improvements.

E. Activities and services planned:

Agencies implementing the program (where and when):

- Community Restorative Justice, Victim/Offender Dialogue, Missoula County (moved to PA #11 2006)
- Transition from other program areas to PA #9 to improve data collection and reporting of performance measures. Subgrantees in Program Area #27 and 19 will be transitioned to this PA.

F. Performance Measures:

Output Measures

- Formula Grant funds allocated for services
- Number of program slots available
- Number of FTE's funded by FG dollars
- Number of staff trained
- Number of youth served
- Use of Best Practice model
- Average length of stay in program

Outcome Measures

- Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements
- Number and percent of program youth satisfied with program
- Number and percent of program staff with increased knowledge of program area.
- Number and percent of youth showing decrease in antisocial behavior.
- Number and percent of youth showing improvement in family relationships.

G. Budget

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$132,871	0	\$132,871
2007	\$160,000	0	\$170,000
2008	\$160,000	0	\$170,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 10 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 10

B. Problem Statement:

Minority youth are overrepresented in Montana's Youth Court system in communities where the minority population is above the 1% threshold.

C. Program Goals:

Ensure compliance with the DMC Core Requirement.

D. Program Objectives:

Reduce DMC by assessing, addressing, and monitoring subgrant performance and system effectiveness.

E. Activities and services planned:

Conduct planning activities and monitor outcomes through the DMC committee of the SAG. Current subgrantees with targeted DMC activities are in communities that meet the 1% threshold from census data for minority population numbers and one county where the efforts are targeted at intervention for Native American youth and families. These activities are currently funded under Program Areas #22 and #19.

- Yellowstone County
- Cascade County
- Roosevelt County (Fort Peck Reservation)

F. Performance Measures

- FG \$ awarded for DMC at the state and local levels
- # of programs implemented
- # of program youth served
- Number of agencies with improved data collection systems
- # and % of contact points reporting reduction in disproportionality at the state level
- # and % of program youth who offend or reoffend

G. Budget

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$0		\$0
2007	\$50,000		\$50,000
2008	\$75,000		\$75,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:

DIVERSION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 11 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 11

B. Program Problem Statement:

Diversion programs will address the priority problem statements listed within the intervention categories in Section 2 (B).

C. Program Goals:

To increase the number of diversion programs available in the community to intervene with youth prior to establishing a history of offenses that increase the likelihood of deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system.

D. Program Objectives:

To increase diversion programming available in communities as evidenced by performance measures listed below.

E. Activities and services planned:

Currently the state is not funding any subgrants in Program Area #11. The future RFP's will target this area and current subgrantees under different Program Areas will be able to easily transition to Diversion program for performance measure reporting. This will provide a dovetail to the Alternative to Detention programs the SAG is planning to target in the second and third year of the 3-year plan. These activities can include youth serving agencies within communities that provide diversion programs as a resource for youth being diverted from placement in detention. Services provided include; intense supervision, home arrest, electronic monitoring, community service, mediation, restitution, and other Best Practice or Model programs. Because there are no new funds available, a transition in 2006 will take place with the goal to provide funding for new programs in 2007 and 2008.

Agencies implementing the program (where and when):

- None 2005
- Add Victim Offender Dialogue programs from W. Yellowstone and Missoula County for 2006
- Transition from Program Area #19 2007 and 2008

Services

- Intense Supervision, home arrest, electronic monitoring, community service, mediation, restitution, and other Best Practice or Model programs.
- The youth, the victim, and the community all benefit from these services.
- The target population is juvenile offenders that do not pose a safety threat and do not require secure placement.

F. Performance Measures:

Output Measures

- An increase in the number of program slots available.
- An increase in the number of program youth served.
- An increase in the number of staff (FTE's) working in diversion programs.

Outcome Measures

- A reduction in delinquency as measured by the number and percent of program youth who offend or reoffend.
- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting a desired change in targeted behaviors.
- A decrease in the number and percent of program youth formally processed.

G. Budget

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$53,700		\$53,700
2007	\$50,000		\$50,000
2008	\$75,000		\$75,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 19 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 19

B. Program Problem Statement:

In the 2003 – 2005 3 Year Plan, the SAG chose this purpose area to address the needs of the state in initiating a System of Care approach to treatment of at-risk youth. The goal was to establish a continuum of care system that focuses on a multi-faceted, coordinated community-based approach to serving youth. The SAG based their decision upon data analysis, survey, and a strategic planning process. The demonstration project focused upon community-based planning and included three phases: Phase I – Development/Application of a Continuum of Care Planning Models based on Best Practices; Phase II – Strategic Implementation of the Models; and Phase III – Evaluation of Model Success.

In FY'05 the State of Montana received a SAMHSA grant to develop SOC models throughout the state. The Dept. of Public Health and Human Services is focusing its efforts on development of regional SOC's to promote a multi-agency approach to treatment of high-risk youth. To enhance these efforts and prevent duplication, the SAG provided funding for coordinators of local systems of care throughout the state in the FY'05 Formula Grant allocation. This brought to a close the project initiated in the previous 3 Year Plan as the DPHHS built upon the planning implemented by the SAG in 2003.

In FY05, the Montana State Legislature addressed the public defender system in the state with passage of SB 146. This bill proposed an assumption of the public defender system from local counties to a centrally located state agency. A centrally located state agency will begin operating in July 2006. This could prove to be beneficial in terms of improved representation for juveniles and minorities. The move to a state agency could provide a standardized training curriculum for public defenders with improvement in understanding of juvenile defense.

There will continue to be a need for system improvement and this will be closely monitored by the SAG, with priorities being identified annually. However, with the exception of transitioning subgrantees in 2006, funding in 2007 and 2008 will be directed more specifically at Delinquency Prevention and Alternatives to Detention activities. There are currently 6 subgrantees in this purpose area. 3 of them will be in their last year of funding in FY'06. The remainder will be transitioned to Delinquency Prevention programming.

C. Program Goals:

To improve the juvenile justice system by increasing the availability and types of prevention and intervention programs.

D. Program Objectives:

To support local and state efforts for prevention and intervention programming and juvenile justice system improvements.

E. Activities and services planned:

Formula Grant funding will go toward continuation grants being primarily utilized for contract services for coordinators of local systems of care. This funding enhances current statewide efforts funded by the DPHHS, Children's Mental Health Bureau. Coordinators have an impact on improving the prevention and intervention services for juveniles and convening a multi-agency collaboration that improves the overall juvenile justice system.

Agencies implementing the program (where and when):

- Juvenile Probation – 10th Judicial District, 2006 – 2007
- Flathead County, In the Best Interests of All, 2006 (final year of funding.)
- Yellowstone County, 2006, (final year of funding.)
- Cascade County, Alliance for Youth, 2006, (final year of funding.)
- Eastern Region KMA, 2006 – 2008
- Lewis and Clark County, Montana Youth Homes, 2006 - 2008

Services

- Community Systems of Care Coordinators convene staffing for youth with multi-agency involvement. Develop treatment plans with stakeholders.
- The youth, the family, and the community all benefit from these services
- The target population is multi-agency involved juveniles and/or severely emotionally disturbed youth who are risk of out of home placement.

F. Performance Measures:

Output Measures

- Formula Grant funds allocated for JJ system improvement
- Number of program youth served
- Number of program/agency policies or procedures created, amended, or rescinded

Outcome Measures

- Number and percent of youth completing program requirements
- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting a desired change in targeted behaviors
- Percent change in ADP in secure detention

G. Budget

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$246,000		\$246,000
2007	\$50,000		\$50,000
2008	\$25,000		\$25,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 20 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 20

B. Program Problem Statement:

Montana has had difficulty providing effective assessment and treatment of juveniles with mental health disorders that come into contact with the Juvenile Justice System. The SAG identified priorities in it's December 2004 Retreat to provide a full continuum of services for youth including prevention, intervention, and transition. A sample of detention centers conducted by the Montana Advocacy Program showed mental health services primarily unavailable. Also, tools to determine risk level were also unavailable at intake. Studies have shown that roughly 80% of youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system have mental health issues.

C. Program Goals:

Increase statewide capacity to address the mental health needs of juvenile offenders.

D. Program Objectives:

- Collaborate with multi-agency service providers to identify resources and needs of youth with mental health issues that come into contact with the juvenile justice system.
- Assist with implementation of statewide, proven risk assessment instruments and diagnostic screening tools
- Provide Formula Grant funding to Best Practice or Model programming that addresses mental health issues

E. Activities and services planned:

- Encourage Formula Grant recipients to participate on the local System of Care in their community. This was a requirement on the FY'05 RFP. In FY'06, funding is only being provided to continuation grants and most have been involved in their communities.
- Determine where gaps occur and implement steps for meeting the mental health needs of juveniles.

Agencies implementing the program (where and when):

- Custer County – 16th Judicial District, 2006 – 2007
- New Programs, 2007 – 2008

Services

- Family Preservation is a home-based therapy service for youth identified in school or other agency.
- The youth, the family, and the community all benefit from these services
- The target population is children and youth identified with mental health needs.

F. Performance Measures:**Output Measures**

- Formula Grant funding allocated for services
- Number of program youth served
- Number of slots created
- Number of youth referred for services

Outcome Measures

- Number and percent of youth completing program requirements
- Number and percent of program youth exhibiting a desired change in targeted behaviors
- Percentage of youth exhibiting change in targeted mental health issues

G. Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$15,929		\$15,929
2007	\$50,000		\$50,000
2008	\$75,000		\$75,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:**NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS**

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 22 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 22

B. Program Problem Statement: Due to Montana's low number of minority youth, data collection of DMC issues has been difficult to determine.

C. Program Goals: Improve capacity for statewide assessment of DMC, address DMC issues where identified, and monitor activities designed to reduce DMC.

D. Program Objectives:

- ***Address data barriers to improve analysis and assessment of DMC***
- ***Address funding barriers to increase resources for addressing DMC***
- ***Monitor programs implemented to reduce DMC***

E. Activities and services planned:

- Continue funding at least 3 communities who have completed an RRI identifying DMC issues
- Continue to address funding barriers
- Assess causes of DMC where identified

- Address DMC issues where identified
- Monitor RRI trends

F. Performance Measures:

- Number of applicants funded with completed RRI
- Number of educational outreach efforts to potential funding sources
- Number of assessments developed with resources other than Title II Formula Grant
- Number of projects or legislation designed to address DMC using resources other than FG
- Number of available data sources and research identified to assess causes of DMC
- Number of RRI decision points showing a positive trend in RRI rates.
- Number of outreach/collaborations engaged in
- Number of bills/programs introduced to address DMC
- Number of TA delivered to tribes
- Number of programs developed as a result of TA
- Number of programs funded
- Number of culturally appropriate programs funded
- Length of state averages
- Number of NA Best or Promising Practices Programs funded
- Amount of funding passed through to Native American Programs
- Number of youth detained
- Risk assessment Instrument implemented Y or N
- Survey local law enforcement re: racial profiling policies adopted
- Number of data improvement projects implemented
- Number of state agencies reporting improved data collection systems
- Number of local agencies reporting improved data collection systems

G. Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$45,500		\$45,500
2007	\$50,000		\$50,000
2008	\$75,000		\$75,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:

PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 23 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 23

Program Problem Statement: The administration of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Montana will be provided through the Montana Board of Crime Control in accordance with Section 222(c) of the JJDP Act.

G. Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$60,000		\$60,000
2007	\$60,000		\$60,000
2008	\$60,000		\$60,000

A. Program Area Code and Title:

STATE ADVISORY GROUP

STATE PROGRAM DESIGNATOR: 31 STANDARD PROGRAM AREA: 31

B. Program Problem Statement:

The Youth Justice Advisory Council (SAG) is charged with monitoring on-going compliance with the 4 Core requirements of the JJDP Act of 2002, as amended.

C. Program Goals:

To support both state and local Juvenile Justice System improvement efforts.

D. Program Objectives

- Improve planning and development of programs provided on a statewide basis.
- Improve the management of the State JJDP Program

E. Activities and services planned:

The SAG will request technical assistance from the AECF for detention reform initiatives, technical assistance from OJJDP for statewide truancy initiatives, training for statewide public defenders on the Montana Youth Court Act, and training for judges to attend the National Center for Juvenile and Family Court Judges conference in March 2006. The SAG will meet quarterly to review funding proposals and convene on juvenile justice system issues.

F. Performance Measures:

Output Measures

- Number of grants funded with Formula Grant funds
- Number of grant applications reviewed and commented on
- Number and percent of programs using best practice models
- Number of SAG committee and subcommittee meetings held.

Outcome Measures

- Number and percent of 3 year Plan recommendations implemented
- Number of FG funded programs sustained after 4 years
- Number and percent of SAG members who show increased knowledge of program areas.

G. Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds (\$)	State/Local/Private Funds (\$)	Total (\$)
2006	\$30,000		\$30,000
2007	\$30,000		\$30,000
2008	\$30,000		\$30,000

7. Subgrant Award Assurances

B. Subaward Selection:

1. The SAG will award funding to subgrantees who have demonstrated success in carrying out the goals specified in the original subgrant application. Quarterly reports are reviewed by staff and site visits are conducted annually to ensure activities are being implemented.
2. In the FY'05 and FY'06 RFP, reference was made to the dsgonline.com web site model programs guide for agencies to choose an appropriate program area to focus upon for performance measure and evaluation purposes. These are then clearly outlined within each subgrant application.

C. Geographic Information:

The state will obtain the geographic information upon subgrant award in June 2006. The grantee will provide OJJDP a local road map for each service site with area served from that site clearly depicted, with markings on each map identifying the federal formula grant award number to which it is related. Also, the name and contact information for the sub-grantee whose service site is depicted.

8. SAG Membership

All members are appointed by the Governor. There are currently 4 Youth members appointed to the SAG.

Youth Justice Council Members

Pam Kennedy Chair

Mayor of Kalispell

P.O. Box 2445

Kalispell, MT 59903

Representing: Local Government

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Father Jerry Lowney

Carroll College Professor

Sociology Department

Carroll College

Helena, MT 59625

Representing: Education

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Peggy Beltrone

Cascade County Commissioner

325 2nd Avenue North, Room 111

Great Falls, MT 59401

Representing: Local Government

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Joy Mariska

Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, State Gov.

P.O. Box 35031

Billings, MT 59107-5031

Representing: Juvenile Probation

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Dale Four Bear

*Fort Peck Indian Youth Services Center
Administrative Supervisor*

P.O. Box 1401

Poplar, MT 59255

**Representing: Juvenile Justice
Incarceration Alternatives**

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Hon. Pedro R. Hernandez

Justice of the Peace, Local Gov.

P.O. Box 350032

Billings, MT 59107

Representing: Judicial System

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Penny Kipp

*Higher Education Scholarship Officer for
CSK Tribes*

P.O. Box 278

Pablo, MT 59855

**Representing: Youth and Families with
Special Needs**

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Jennifer Kistler

Student

1 Kevin Court

Helena, MT 59602

Representing: Youth at Large

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Ted Lechner

Citizen at Large

3215 38th Street West

Billings, MT 59102

**Representing: Volunteers in Juvenile
Justice System**

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Donnalyn Strangeowl

Youth Member

PO Box 480 Ashland, MT

Term Expires: August 15, 2007

Reuben Runsabove

Youth Member

301 Coburn Rd, Billings, MT

Term Expires: August 15, 2007

Rick Robinson

*CPO of Boys and Girls Club of Northern
Cheyenne Nation*

P.O. Box 541

Lame Deer, MT 59043

**Representing: Juvenile Prevention / Native
American Tribes**

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Wayne Stanford

Teacher

420 Dry Gulch Road

Stevensville, MT 59870

Representing: Education

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Bonnie Wallem

Citizen at Large

206 Rosewood Drive

Kalispell, MT 59901

**Representing: Juvenile Crime and Prevention
Non-profit Community Organizations**

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Terri Young

*Juvenile Parole Officer II / Youth Transition
Center Director, State Government*

4212 3rd Avenue South

Great Falls, MT 59405

Representing: Juvenile Parole

Term Expires: 8/15/2007

Katie Yother

Youth Member

Bozeman, MT

Term Expires: August 15, 2007

Youth Justice Council

Ex-Officio, non-voting members, all state government employees, appointed by the Governor.

Beth McLaughlin, <i>State Court System</i> Term Expires: 8/15/07	Karin Billings <i>DPHHS</i> Term Expires: 8/15/07
Steve Gibson <i>DOC</i> Term Expires: 8/15/07	Cathy Kendall <i>OPI</i> Term Expires: 8/15/07

9. Staff of the JJDP Formula Grants Program

- **Juvenile Justice Staff:**

Natalee Barnes, Juvenile Justice Specialist, 100% OJJDP funds

Cil Robinson, Juvenile Justice Planner, 100% OJJDP funds

Stacy Purdom, Juvenile Fiscal Analyst, 100% General State Funds

The Juvenile Justice Specialist provides 100% of their time overseeing JJDP block grants, coordinating the Youth Justice Council and managing the Juvenile Justice Unit. The Juvenile Justice Planner provides 100% of their time overseeing compliance, DMC coordination and providing support for subgrantees. Both positions provide technical assistance to local communities and over site of subgrantees. The Specialist serves as liaison to the Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

The Fiscal Analyst is funded through State of Montana general funds. The fiscal analyst provides support services for the accounting services. The analyst also provides on site fiscal audits.

The Juvenile Justice Unit manages Title II Formula Grant funds, JABG funds, and Title V funds.

- **Funding Sources:**

Title II Formula Grant: Federal \$60,000 State Match \$60,000

Provides funding for two FTE's and the operating costs of the Juvenile Justice Unit.

State of Montana General Funds:

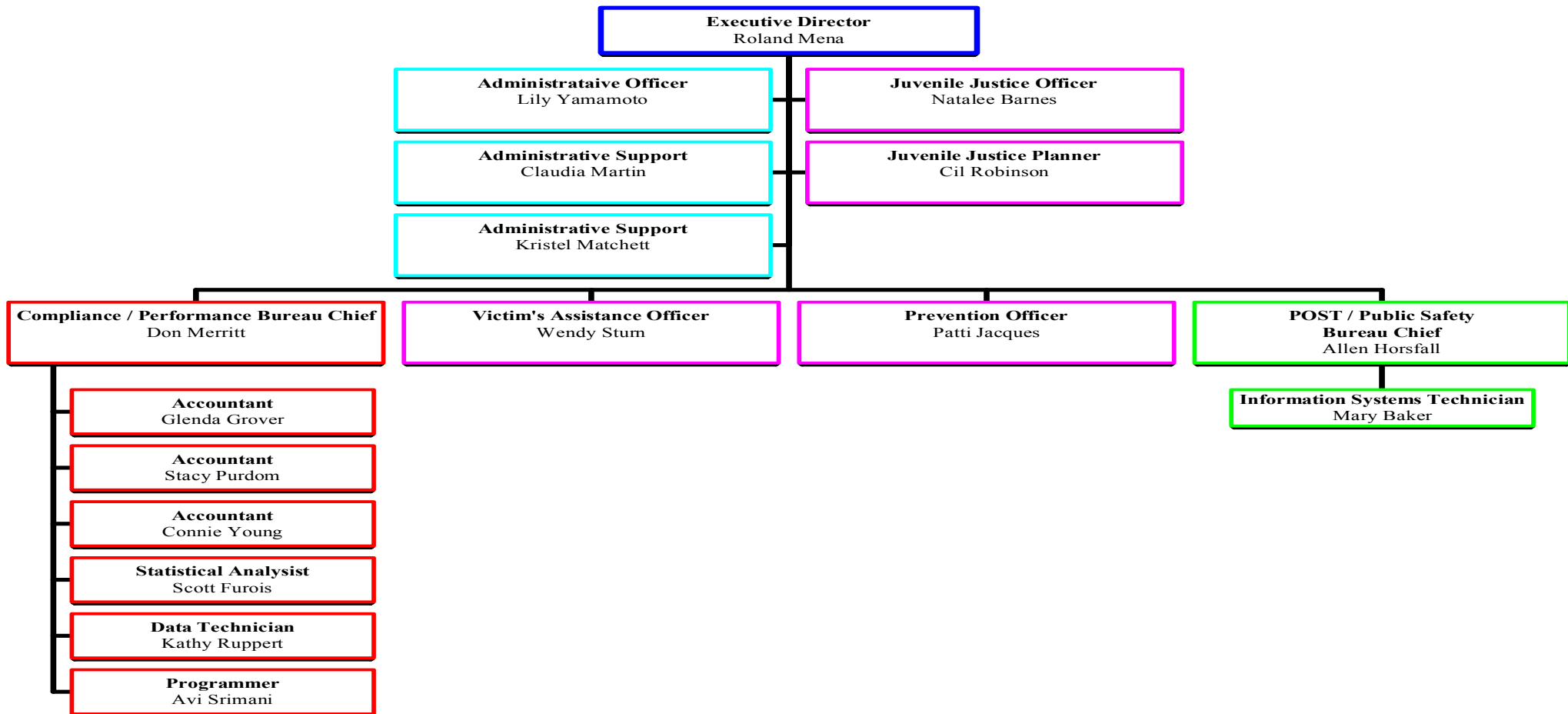
Provides funding for the Juvenile Fiscal Analyst and operating costs for that office.

APPENDICE I

8. Staff of the JJDP Formula Grants Program – Organization

See Next Page

Montana Board of Crime Control
Department of Justice



APPENDICE II

Native American Disp Code	2002		2003		2004	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
No action taken	47	38	50	27	38	26
Unable to locate	31	29	28	20	19	13
Warning	128	81	102	81	75	79
Write an essay	11	10	21	12	9	15
Held open	19	7	22	9	48	21
Restrictions	39	23	30	24	29	20
Driving restrictions	1	1	1		2	2
Confinement	49	29	70	34	59	44
Restitution	45	24	49	18	44	20
Property returned?	20	13	30	12	25	15
Individual Counseling	7	6	15	1	8	8
Family Counseling			4		2	1
Self-supervising Probation	3	2	2			
Probation	102	69	126	51	111	82
Courtesy Supervision	5		3		4	2
Continue current court status	78	59	82	44	89	56
Other court program	22	27	19	21	15	9
Referred to aftercare	67	26	70	25	88	44
Referred to other agency	40	16	58	28	36	30
Referred to other district	21	24	33	40	16	42
Referred to other State	2	2	7	1	2	
Transferred to other court	28	25	19	21	13	13
Transferred to criminal court	5	3	4	1	3	5
General Employment	18	15	32	17	24	16
Residential Chemical Dependency Center	2		3	4	3	1
Non-Residential Chemical Dependency Center	9	1	7	3	8	5
Other	28	16	53	31	42	24
Attend Educational Program	20	27	32	15	27	27
Community Service	128	80	127	68	118	93
Secure Mental Health evaluation	4	3	2		3	1
Secure Mental Health Treatment	13	9	21	7	21	17
Youth Services DOC Evaluation/ State			1	1		
Youth Services DOC Diversion/ State	5	3	12	2	4	3
Youth Services Commitment/ State	8	5	13	5	7	15
Suspended Commitment	6	3	10	1	10	4
Determinant Commitment	1	1	4	3		1
Foster Care					1	
Other-extreme case only		3	2		1	3
Electronic Monitoring	5	3	6	3	5	4
Apology to Victim	39	27	62	33	62	47
Fine imposed	5	8	2	4	4	9

This chart shows an increase for females for confinement in FY '04, very few referrals for individual or family counseling for both male and females and very few referrals for residential or nonresidential Chemical Dependency treatment in comparison to Caucasian youth.

Caucasian Disposition	2002		2003		2004	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
No Action Taken	167	116	173	98	188	96
Unable to Locate	48	40	48	29	30	22
Warning	696	473	648	400	596	433
Write an Essay	257	136	235	125	176	115
Held Open	207	89	209	88	209	109
Restrictions	473	213	396	155	405	180
Driving Restrictions	103	50	106	58	157	125
Confinement	415	143	380	164	358	159
Restitution	582	134	548	162	418	152
Return Property	227	111	210	117	188	108
Individual Counseling	118	83	109	58	73	60
Family Counseling	20	10	23	7	23	4
Self-supervising Probation	25	8	8	8	19	12
Probation	1220	478	1132	460	996	410
Courtesy Supervision	22	6	33	5	31	20
Continue present court status	774	319	770	386	684	358
Other court program	306	162	199	110	97	71
Referred to Aftercare	406	130	371	103	357	92
Referred to other agency	178	95	223	188	111	101
Referred to other district	76	63	102	67	75	57
Referred to other state	26	13	28	30	28	11
Transferred to other Court	164	112	90	56	81	39
Transferred to criminal court	21	1	30	2	27	1
General Employment	273	93	212	108	233	88
Residential Chemical Dependency center	25	9	30	12	17	8
Non-residential Chemical Dependency Center	94	55	116	54	97	51
Other	382	171	564	336	512	221
Attend Educational Program	484	291	353	244	372	265
Community Service	1379	661	1359	658	1250	666
Secure mental health evaluation	43	23	37	18	48	16
Secure mental health treatment	136	46	166	81	112	56
Youth Services DOC Evaluation/ State	11	10	11	7	6	5
Youth Services DOC Diversion/ State	65	16	49	10	22	11
Youth Services DOC Commitment/ State	48	21	37	23	39	20
Suspended Commitment	42	15	54	20	40	19
Determinant commitment	19	4	9	3	17	4
Foster care	1	1	1	1	3	1
Other-extreme case only	38	21	20	15	26	9
Electronic Monitoring	36	11	39	17	37	16
Apology to Victim	726	273	749	324	630	301
Fine imposed	321	211	318	204	238	204

This chart shows an increase in FY'04 of Driving Restrictions imposed for both male and females, a reduction in the number of youth placed on probation, a decrease in community service hours, and consistent rates of electronic monitoring.

Black Disposition	2002		2003		2004	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
No action taken	2	2	1	3	9	3
Unable to locate			1	1	3	
Warning	8	4	7	4	9	4
Write an Essay	2	3	3		1	5
Held Open	2	2	5	3	3	5
Restrictions	3		4	2	5	7
Driving Restrictions	1		1		2	2
Confinement	7	2	6	1	7	2
Restitution	3	2	3	2	3	
Property returned	1		6		1	1
Individual Counseling			3			
Family Counseling			1			
Probation	9	5	12	2	12	7
Courtesy Supervision	2		1	1		
Continue Present Court status	12	7	7	8	16	6
Other court program	5	2	2	1	3	3
Referred to Aftercare	4	1	4	1	8	3
Referred to other agency			4	1	1	1
Referred to other district	1			1	2	
Referred to other state	2		1			
Transferred to other court	3	3	3		1	3
Transferred to criminal court			2			
General Employment			4		3	4
Non-residential Chemical Dependency Center	1		3		1	2
Other	2	4	8	5	5	2
Attend Educational Program	4	1	4	1	3	2
Community Service	7	5	15	5	15	8
Secure mental health Evaluation	1					
Secure mental health Treatment			2		2	2
Youth Services DOC Diversion/ State	2				1	
Youth Services DOC Commitment/ State	1		1		1	
Suspended Commitment	2		2	1	2	
Other-extreme cases only					2	
Electronic Monitoring						1
Apology to victim	3	1	7	1	4	3
Fine imposed	1			1	3	3

The total number of youth are too few to determine significant trends.

Asian Disposition	2002		2003		2004	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
No action taken			2	3		
Unable to locate				1		
Warning	1	3		4	3	5
Write an essay	1		1	1		1
Held Open	1			1		1
Restrictions	2		1	1	2	2
Confinement		1	1	2	1	
Restitution		2	1		1	2
Property returned	1				1	1
Individual Counselling				1	1	
Probation	4	3	2	3	2	2
Continue Present court status	4	2	1	2	4	2
Other court program	2	1	1	1		
Returned to Aftercare	1		2	1	2	1
Referred to other agency		2		2		1
Referred to other state						1
General Employment			1		1	
Non-residential Treatment Center					1	
Other		1		2	1	3
Attend Educational Program	1	2		1	2	
Community Service	5	6	2	4	4	4
Secure mental health evaluation	1				1	
Secure mental health treatment	2	1				
Youth Services DOC Commitment/ State				1	1	
Electronic Monitoring				1		
Apology to Victim	3	1		1		2
Fine imposed		1	1			

The total number of youth are too few to determine significant trends.

Pacific Island Disposition	2002		2003		2004	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
No action taken					1	
Warning			1	2	1	
Held Open			1			
Restrictions	1					
Property Returned						1
Individual Counseling					1	
Probation					1	1
Continue Present Court Status					1	
Referred to Aftercare	1					2
Referred to other agency	1					
Referred to other state					1	
Other	1		1		4	
Attend Educational Program	1					
Community Service					1	1
Youth Services DOC Diversion/ State	1					
Apology to Victim					2	

The total number of youth are too few to determine significant trends.

Hispanic Disposition	2002		2003		2004	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
No Action Taken	3	2	3	2	3	1
Unable to Locate	3	2	1	4	3	1
Warning	11	8	7	8	10	8
Write an Essay	6	3	2	4	3	1
Held Open	1		5	3	6	3
Restrictions	11	3	9	1	8	3
Driving Restrictions			1			
Confinement	19	11	18	5	23	5
Restitution	14	3	10	4	16	4
Property Returned	5	2	6	4	3	2
Individual Counseling	4		2			3
Family Counseling		1			3	
Self-supervising probation	1					
Probation	35	8	34	8	35	11
Courtesy Supervision					1	
Continue present court status	13	4	6	4	7	7
Other court program	7	5	7	5	3	1
Referred to Aftercare	8	2	4	3	8	4
Referred to other agency	7	3	13	7	1	5
Referred to other distric			5	1		
Referred to other State		2	1		2	
Transferred to other court	4	2	2		1	2
Transferred to district court			1			
General Employment	9	3	5	2	5	3
Residention Chem. Dep. Center		1	4	1		
Non-Res. Chem. Dep. Cen.	5		3		3	1
Other	13	8	17	7	23	6
Attend Educational Program	7	1	8	3	4	6
Community Service	31	8	29	11	33	8
Secure mental health evaluation	3				2	1
Secure mental health treatment	7	2	8	3	5	3
Youth Services DOC Evaluation/ State	1	1	2		1	
Youth Services DOC Diversion/ State	4	1	2			
Youth Services DOC Commitment/ State	2	2		2		
Suspended Commitment	1		2	1	4	2
Determinant commitment		1			2	
Foster Care						1
Other-extreme cases only				1	2	
Electronic Monitoring	2	1			3	
Apology to Victim	22	6	18	8	22	6
Fine imposed	7	1	4	1	2	3

This chart shows very few youth referred to family or individual counseling in comparison to Caucasian youth. It shows steady rates of community service and a decrease in number of youth placed on electronic monitoring.

Department of Corrections
Youth Services Centers

The total numbers for commitments are:

Female - formal:	Fiscal Year	<u>02</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>04</u>
	Number	21	18	26
Male - formal:	Fiscal Year	<u>02</u>	<u>03</u>	<u>04</u>
	Number	108	87	86